

OTHER LEADERS EXPRESS LOYALTY TO CARRANZA

They Are Determined to Leave Settlement of Mexican Affairs in His Hands.

NEARLY ALL ARE HEARD FROM

None of First Chief's Fighting Men Have Agreed to Accept Peace Overtures of Pan-American Conference—Villa Defections Denied.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Further declarations of loyalty to Carranza by the constitutional government of Mexico and loyalty to Carranza have been forwarded to the State Department by General Salvador Alvarado, Governor of the State of Yucatan in the southeast, and by General Martin Triana, Governor and military commander of the State of Aguascalientes.

The receipt of these two, it was stated at the headquarters of the Constitutionalists in this city to-night that practically all of the field officers under Carranza have followed the lead of General Obregon and repudiated the overtures for provisional government, leaving the settlement of all questions so far as they were concerned, in Carranza's hands.

CARRANZA INTENDS STRENGTHEN CABINET
As indicating that Carranza intends to strengthen his cabinet and immediately set up a provisional government in the City of Mexico, it was announced this evening that Carranza had received by cable that Lieutenant Roque Estrada yesterday took the office of Minister of Justice in the Carranza cabinet.

Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed the Villa headquarters here that the report of the defection of Generals Pereyra and Ceniceros to the Carranzistas is false. He characterized as another attempt on the part of the Villa forces to divide the Carranzistas into two camps, and at this time, when recognition of a government in Mexico is being considered, both generals named are actively engaged in the fight against the Villa forces. Carranza headquarters also report the arrival at Torreon of several of their generals, who came north with the flying column, and that skirmishing is in progress in the outskirts of Monterrey. They report also that the Carranzista troops, defeated, have abandoned Culiacan, capital of Sinaloa, and retreated to Mazatlan. This success, they report, gives the Carranzistas control not only of all the northern part of the State of Sinaloa but also the entire west coast of Mexico north of Mazatlan.

Villa's representatives in this city profess to know nothing about the administration's consideration of the advisability of putting General Obregon forward to pacify Mexico and assume the duties of provisional President, regardless of his letter published yesterday, declaring his allegiance to Carranza.

SOME THOUGHT OF OBREGON

AN COMPROMISE MAN
Pending the receipt of General Carranza's reply to the appeal of the Pan-American conference for peace, it is no secret that the administration is giving some thought to the possibility of General Obregon as a compromise man for provisional President around whom all factions might be persuaded to rally. Officials of the State Department were disappointed to receive so emphatic an avowal of allegiance to Carranza. Officials in the State Department best informed about Mexican affairs were confident that eventually a break will come between Carranza and the man who has won his battles and who has given him that degree of supremacy in Mexico that he now enjoys. Obregon, they say, is a man who will not submit to the dictatorial methods of Carranza. He is a brilliant fighter, and is the youngest of all the leaders of note being only thirty-three. He is popular with his troops, and if he broke with Carranza it is thought he would carry with him most of the men who have fought under him. He is said to be the one man who, more than any other, Carranza fears.

WORK OF GENERAL SCOTT

IS BEING BELITTLED
EL PASO, TEX., August 22.—The efficiency of General Hugh L. Scott's conference with General Francisco Villa in his mission to the border is being questioned seriously by mine owners and merchants living in Mexico. Four days ago Fred Potha, a Chihuahua mine owner and an ardent admirer of President Wilson, called upon General Scott at El Paso and thanked him "in the name of mining men of Mexico and the merchants of Chihuahua for the splendid results obtained by Scott's interview with Villa, ten days ago. The text of the interview was published locally."

This morning a foreign consul at Chihuahua sent the following telegram to the El Paso papers which explains itself:

"I have been requested by all the mining men and merchants in this vicinity to ask you to deny that Fred Potha was commissioned by American residents here to thank General Scott for settling the mining men's controversy with General Villa. American business men here do not wish to go on record as approving the result of that conference."

T. D. Burns, a prominent American mine owner of Mexico, when shown the above telegram said: "Scott's visit to the border has been a fizzle. Two hours after his talk with Villa, the northern leader went across the river and did exactly what he had promised Scott not to do. Villa went right back to Chihuahua and converted all the goods in the American stores and then shot twenty-five of the most prominent men in Chihuahua, just because he was feeling good."

STAGE BEING SET

FOR DECISIVE BATTLE
WASHINGTON, August 22.—While the Pan-American conference awaits further replies to their peace appeal to Mexican leaders, the stage apparently is being set for a decisive battle between Carranza and Villa in Central Mexico.

Villa's agency here announced to-night that the "flying column" recently operating in the south had reached Torreon to reinforce the army opposing the northward march of Carranza forces under Obregon. The Villa dispatches also said Raul Madero had begun an attack on Monterrey.

DEMANDS FOR INFORMATION

IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
RIO JANEIRO, August 22.—Demands for information on the Mexican situation have been made in the Chamber of Deputies, together with protests against the silence of the government. Celso Bayma, president of the diplomatic commission, defended the ministry, denying that Brazil had intervened in Mexico's internal affairs. He explained that Brazil had interested itself simply in the fate of Mexico, and was conversing with the United States and other countries in regard to the matter. The motives for withdrawal of Minister Cardoso from Mexico were proper, he said.

NEW ECONOMIC POLICY ANNOUNCED BY M'ADOO

It Looks to Greatest Possible Reciprocity With Central and South American Republics.

WILSON IS FOSTERING PLAN

Machinery Will Be Set in Motion at Once That President May Have Facts of Trade Relationship to Lay Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The largest possible measure of reciprocity between the United States and Central and South American republics is the new economic policy of the administration officially announced to-day.

A statement issued by Secretary McAdoo says that the machinery intended to bring about this important reciprocal relation between this country and the republics named will be set in motion at once at the request of the President. A complete report will be submitted to him as early as possible. The President will transmit this report to Congress with his recommendations, and thus open the fight in Congress for a larger and freer trade relationship between all the American republics.

WILL GREATLY ENHANCE

TRADE AND COMMERCE

The President believes that by this reciprocal arrangement the trade and commerce of all the interested nations can be greatly enhanced, the prosperity of each country increased and closer commercial and political relations established. This policy, coupled with a renewal of his efforts to enact a ship purchase bill, promise to be the two great administration measures in the next Congress, of highest domestic importance.

At the request of the President, the Federal Trade Commission, is a necessary preliminary to legislation, will make a thorough investigation of the tariff laws and customs regulations of Central and South American republics, and this inquiry is expected to lay the foundation for the development to their natural fruition of the reciprocal agreements mentioned.

The commission will make a searching study of all the artificial barriers raised by adverse laws and regulations, both in this country and abroad, that hinder the expansion of American commerce with the republics of the Western Hemisphere. Such recommendations as the commission believes will successfully remove these obstacles and establish reciprocal trade relations, will be submitted to the President.

In addition to the co-operation of the Treasury Department and the International High Commission, provided for by the recent Pan-American financial conference, the Federal Trade Commission will have the assistance of the departments of State and of Commerce, through the commercial attaches and the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in Latin America.

AUTHORITY IS GIVEN IN

SIMMONS-UNDERWOOD LAW

Authority for this inquiry is given in the Simmons-Underwood tariff law of 1912, which provides that "for the purpose of readjusting duties on imports and at the same time to encourage the export trade of this country, the President is authorized and empowered to negotiate trade negotiations with foreign nations wherein mutual concessions are made looking toward freer trade relations and further reciprocal expansion of trade and commerce." Whatever agreements are made, however, must be ratified by Congress before they become operative. It is not improbable that when Congress comes to the consideration of these reciprocal agreements to which the administration in this announcement of Secretary McAdoo has committed itself, it also will give serious consideration to a number of the rates in the existing tariff law, which many observing party leaders believe, in view of the present unusual conditions in Europe, should be revised. Among other things, it is understood a determined effort will be made to repeal the section of the Democratic tariff placing sugar on the free list. Advocates of the plan urge that sugar should continue to pay the reduced rates carried by the Democratic law during the period between the passage of that act and the date upon which sugar automatically will go on the free list.

The inquiry by the Trade Commission now proposed, was suggested to

the President by Secretary McAdoo. It grows out of the Pan-American financial conference recently held here. That conference was unanimous in endorsing co-operative work among the American governments for the expansion of American trade and finance, and pointed the way for its accomplishment. The essential thing now, the secretary says, is to take up the threads where the conference left off and by quick and intelligent action bring its purpose to fruition.

SERIOUS IMPEDIMENTS

TO GROWTH OF TRADE

Tariff laws, customs regulations, classification of merchandise, consular certificates and invoices and port charges in many Latin-American countries are serious impediments to the growth of their trade with the United States. Efforts are to be directed toward bringing about uniformity on these subjects.

"But aside from these," said Secretary McAdoo, "the Federal Trade Commission will give careful consideration to the larger question of reciprocity, which would be the practical and substantial basis for the enlargement of Pan-American commercial relations."

Secretary McAdoo is now organizing the International High Commission created by the Pan-American Financial Conference to consider uniformity of laws relating to trade, commerce and international commercial courts. This commission will be composed of nine members from each of the nineteen countries that participated in the conference. Secretary McAdoo has suggested that the commission meet in Buenos Aires on November 1.

E. B. PLEASANTS DEAD

He was One of South's Widely Known Railroad Men.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, August 22.—E. B. Pleasants, of Wilmington, N. C., chief engineer of roadway of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for the past twenty-one years, and for forty years prominently identified with railroad construction in the South, died suddenly this afternoon in his private car at Union Station, while on his way to Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., for a short vacation. Death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

While no definite plans have been made, Mr. Pleasants probably will be buried in Baltimore on Tuesday afternoon. A sister, Mrs. Alban Brook, lives in Baltimore, and Mr. Pleasants himself was devoted to the Maryland city during his lifetime.

Mr. Pleasants, Mrs. Pleasants and two daughters left Wilmington last night in a private car. Upon reaching Richmond Mr. Pleasants complained of feeling badly. Shortly afterwards he suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. M. D. Dulane, of Alexandria, was hastily summoned. When the train reached Washington this morning Dr. J. A. Donohue, of Washington, was called in. A second stroke followed during the day, and Mr. Pleasants died a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Pleasants was born at Richmond sixty-five years ago. When a young man he entered railroad work. He was shortly afterwards made assistant chief engineer of the Coast Line, and twenty-one years ago was promoted to chief engineer of roadway, a position he held until his death to-day.

Mr. Pleasants had been associated with some of the biggest railroad construction work in the South.

DEATHS IN VIRGINIA

Morris M. Lawhorne.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LYNCHBURG, VA., August 22.—Morris M. Lawhorne, aged fifty-eight years, died on Saturday night at his home here on Calvert Street. His body was taken to Tyreanna for burial.

Michael Creegan.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 22.—Michael Creegan died late last night at his home here, after a long illness. Besides his wife he is survived by five daughters and two sons. He was for forty years employed in Washington and during the past year conducted a newsstand at the electric railway station at Prince and Royal Streets.

Mrs. Susan Mann.
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PETERSBURG, VA., August 22.—Mrs. Susan Mann, aged sixty-six years, widow of J. B. Mann, died this morning at her home on E. E. Street, after an illness of six months. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. W. W. Lapporn, Mrs. I. W. Nolley, Mrs. William Simonson, James E. and R. C. Mason, all of Ettrick, and Beverly T. Mann, of Petersburg.

ACCESSION OF EMPEROR EVENT IN LIFE OF JAPAN

For First Time in History of Empire There Will Be Note of Democracy.

PEOPLE TO BE REPRESENTED

Heretofore Functions of Coronation Have Been Performed Only in Presence of Court—Georgian Ceremonies on November 10.

TOKYO, August 22.—For the first time in the history of the Japanese Empire, extending over 2,500 years, an Emperor is to accede to the throne in the presence of the representatives of his people. That is one great reason why the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito, which takes place on November 10, is regarded as one of the supreme events in Japanese national life and why it is being looked forward to with such eagerness and delight by the Emperor's subjects.

Strictly speaking, the ceremony is not a coronation, but an accession. The rulers of Nippon wear no crown upon their heads, but in the presence of the spirits of their ancestors they formally accede to the dignity and prerogatives of emperorship. However, in popular parlance, the coming great event is usually referred to as the coronation.

The accession or coronation ceremonies will last through a fortnight, and will revolve chiefly about the imperial palaces in the ancient capital of Kyoto. The official ceremonies may be said to be grouped under three heads:—those of the accession proper, the Daijosal or grand thanksgiving festival and the proclamation of the accession before the various imperial mausoleums.

In view of the fact that Her Majesty the Empress is expected to become a mother about the time of the coronation, the Emperor doubtless will proceed alone to Kyoto with great pomp and state, carrying with him in a

specially constructed train of exquisite workmanship and decoration the three sacred treasures which symbolize the authority and power of the throne. These treasures are the sacred mirror, the sacred sword and the commensurate jewel which are always kept in the sacred sanctuary in the Imperial palace at Tokyo. The sword and gem are sometimes taken by the Emperor when he leaves the palace, but the sacred mirror, which is the very essence of the holiness and divinity of the Emperor, is never removed from the palace except on the occasion of a coronation.

WILL PROCEED TO KYOTO

AND STAY IN NIJO PALACE

After staying one night in the city of Nagoya, Emperor Yoshihito will proceed to Kyoto and stay at the NiJo palace. It is there that the ceremonies of the accession will take place in the presence of the members of the court, the ministers of state, members of the diplomatic corps and for the first time in history, representatives of the people who, in this case, will be the members of the Diet. The detailed program of the coronation has not yet been announced, but it is expected that no foreign country will dispatch a special envoy, and that the various powers will be represented by the ambassadors and ministers regularly accredited to Japan. One reason for this is the belief that the European war may be continuing at the time of the coronation.

The services of the accession will take place in what is known as the Shunkyo temple, where the gorgeous throne of the Emperor will be placed, and where will be witnessed a rare picture of court nobles and priests dressed in the ancient and picturesque ceremonial robes. The foreign representatives will be ushered to their seats to the sound of flutes and drums. The doors of the sanctuary, where the sacred mirror is placed, will be opened and offerings spread before the altar. Then the Emperor, preceded by the lord chamberlain and minister of the household, who carry respectively the sword and gem, will make this entrance, followed by the princes of the blood, ministers of state and the members of the coronation commission.

A moment of silence and then the Emperor will go to the altar and read

an address, proclaiming to the spirits of his ancestors that he has received the sacred treasures and that he then and there ascends to the throne, which is the seat of the son of Heaven. The princes and princesses of the blood will render homage and other Japanese in their turn will do the same.

WILL ANNOUNCE TO SUBJECTS

ACCESSION TO THRONE

At the second ceremony, which will be held in the Shishiden palace, Emperor Yoshihito will announce to his subjects his accession to the throne. Members of both houses, local governors and other persons representing the people will be present at this function, as well as the members of the diplomatic corps. In striking contrast to the last coronation, which was conducted entirely and exclusively in the presence of the court, in the coming ceremonies not only the people and representatives of foreign powers, but even a delegation of chiefs from the native tribes of Formosa will be present. This last is the idea of Premier Count Okuma, who wishes, while preserving the dignity and sanctity of the ceremonies, to bring in the note of democracy and popular representation.

The Daijosal, or thanksgiving festival, will take place in the Fuji Temple. There are two of these—the Yuki Temple, dedicated to the deities of Heaven, and the Suki, dedicated to the deities of earth. It is in these sacred precincts that the Emperor, alone and unseen, will eat of the sacred rice, which has been sown and tended and harvested by virgins in the eastern and western provinces of the empire. In each case the Emperor cleanses himself in a bath of sacred water, after which, donning special robes, he will pray successfully before the heavenly and earthly deities, offering up thanks for his glorious and happy accession.

Following days will be marked by thanksgiving banquets, with old-fashioned song and dance. Court and people will give themselves over to rejoicing. There will be a great military review at Tokyo and an imposing naval spectacle in the Bay of Yokohama.

When the ceremonies of Kyoto have been concluded, the Emperor will visit the tombs of his predecessors to proclaim to their spirits his accession to the throne.



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